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CATALOGUE
OF
THE COLLECTION OF
SPOONS
MADE BY MRS. S. P. AVERY
1867-1890

PRESENTED BY HER TO THE
METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART
1897



PUBLISHED BY THE
METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART
1899



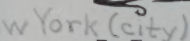




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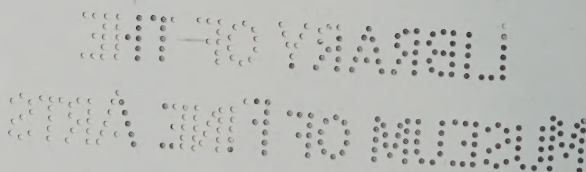


The Collection of Spoons
made by Mrs. S. P. Avery
1867-1890
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INTRODUCTION.

ONE of the first objects of search in a man who has just risen from savage life to civilization is naturally refinement in his food and the manner of eating. It is therefore necessary, in any discourse on Spoons, to treat somewhat of the domestic manners of different ages, especially with regard to their modes of eating.

In olden times people sat on the ground, or on stools and chairs, and, having neither knives nor forks, nor any substitute for them answering to the chopsticks of the Chinese, they ate with their fingers, as the modern Asiatics, and universally with their right hand, as also the Romans and Jews and most nations of antiquity.

Spoons were introduced when soup or other liquids required their use. The learned de Laborde says: "*Les cuillers son vieilles, je ne dirai pas comme le monde, mais certainement autant que la soupe.*" They were certainly known to the early Egyptians.

Egyptian spoons were of various forms and sizes, according to the purposes for which they were intended. They were principally of ivory, bone, wood, bronze, and other metals; and in some the handle terminated in a hook, by which, if required, they were suspended to a nail. Many were ornamented with the lotus flower, the handles of others were made to represent an animal or a human figure, some were of a very arbitrary shape, and a smaller kind of a round form, probably intended for taking ointment out of a vase and transferring it to a shell or cup for immediate use, as occasionally discovered in the tombs of Thebes.

They were of bronze, frequently gilt, and the curved summit of the handle, terminating in a goose's head,—a favorite Egyptian ornament,—served to suspend them at the side of a vessel after having been used for taking a liquid from it.

Some of the large spoons and ladles were made with a joint or hinge in the center of the handle, so that the upper half either folded over the other, or slid down behind it, the extremity of each being furnished with a bar which held them together at the same time that it allowed the upper one to pass freely up and down.

In the early illuminated manuscripts of medieval days dinner scenes are by no means uncommon, and although spoons were frequently shown, forks were unknown; and it does not appear that every one at table was furnished with a knife.

After the middle of the XII Century we began to be better acquainted with the domestic manners of our forefathers. They changed but little until the end of the XIV Century.

Before the meal, each guest was served with water to wash. It was the business of the Ewer to serve the guests with water for this purpose, which he did with a jug and basin, while another attendant stood by with a towel.

Having washed, the guests seated themselves at table. Then the attendants spread the cloths over the tables, placed on them the salt-cellars and the knives, and next the bread, and the wine in drinking-cups.

Spoons were also usually placed on the table; but there were no forks, the guests using the fingers instead, which was the reason they were so particular in washing before and after meat. The tables being thus arranged, it remained for the cooks to serve up the various prepared dishes.

Knives were not provided for the guests; and this, no doubt, arose from the common practice at this time of people carrying their own knives with them in a sheath attached to the girdle, and later a full set of implements (as No. 181).

In the XV Century the people put their victuals to their mouth with their fingers. It was considered, nevertheless, bad manners to carry the victuals to the mouth with the knife.

Among the directions for table you are told not to leave your spoon in your platter; not to return back to your plate the food you have put in your mouth:

“Dip not thy meate in the salt-cellar, but take it with thy knife.” From which it appears that salt-spoons had not as yet come into use.

In the XVI Century dinner still began with the ceremonious washing of hands as formerly ; and there was considerable ostentation in the ewers and basins used for this purpose.

During the XVII Century the introduction of the use of forks from Italy rendered the washing of hands no longer so necessary as before, and though it was still continued as a polite form before sitting down to dinner, the practice of washing the hands after dinner appears to have been entirely discontinued.

When a feast is made ready, we are told, " the table is covered with a carpet and a table-cloth by the waiters, who besides lay the trenchers, spoons, knives, with little forks, table napkins, bread, with a salt-cellar."

First spoons were all natural ones, principally shells, but required a handle when scooping up hot fluids. This handle was generally a short split stick. Another class of natural spoons was, and still is, derived from the animal kingdom — from horns. Little art was required to cut or carve spoons out of horn. The substance is soft, and by holding it to the fire, or immersing it in warm water, it becomes susceptible to being bent to any position.

The old proverb "To make a spoon or spoil a horn" was a mode of expressing the determination to accomplish an object at whatever risk.

Another substance of primitive spoons was wood ; this was followed by those made of ivory, pewter, brass, iron, silver, and other metals. The long, pointed handles of the Roman spoons (No. 126) were designed to open shell-fish, and doubtless for other purposes ; but as civilization spread through the East, spoons were generally made of silver ; and it was a very poor family in which a silver spoon was wanting.

Robert Herrick, in the "Hesperides," writes:

Upon Croot

One silver spoone shines in the house of Croot,
Who cannot buie or steale a second to 't.

Old spoons had rounder bowls than those now in use, and their stems were short. The wooden spoons now sold at Russian fairs are of a similar form to those of the most ancient manufacture.

Many people carried their spoons with them, as we now carry penknives, some of which were furnished with a perforation in the handle to admit of a string passing through them, and others with folding stems.

Rich folks had their silver spoons then as now. Less fortunate people used copper or pewter; and in museums may still be seen many examples in brass and copper gilded. The stems became in the course of time a vehicle for ornamentation; and the ends of the handles were often enriched with representations of personages and animals.

It is a fact that for ages the very first gift which a boy or a girl received consisted of one or more spoons, these being the established presents by sponsors at christenings.

The spoons given were called apostle spoons, because the handle of each was carved into the figure of an apostle, with his appropriate emblem.

The practice was in imitation of the heathen, who introduced figures of their gods upon almost every utensil. The idea, as adopted in the middle ages, was excellent; a child no sooner learned to feed himself—to use his own spoon—than he began to acquire a knowledge of scriptural and ecclesiastical biography. Every spoonful of food he received conveyed, or might convey, a useful lesson to his mind. This shows the influence of religion on the arts in medieval times,—how ingeniously ecclesiastical matters were woven with almost everything—how even a spoon was made to infuse religious truths into the minds of children while it conveyed pap to their mouths.

In old writings allusions to apostle spoons are common. In the play of “King Henry VIII.” (Act v, Sc. 2), Shakspeare makes the King say to Cranmer that he must stand godfather to the young Princess Elizabeth. The Archbishop expresses his unfitness for so great an honor, upon which Henry, bantering him, says he is afraid of the expense of the usual gift to a godchild: “Come, come, my lord, you ’d spare your spoons.”

Mr. Hone, in his “Every Day Book” (Vol. I, p. 176), writes: “S. Paul’s day being the first festival of an apostle in the year, it is an opportunity for alluding to the old, ancient, English custom, with sponsors, or visitors at christenings, of presenting spoons,

called apostle spoons, because the figures of the twelve apostles were chased or carved upon the tops of the handles." Occasionally a thirteenth was added, called "The Master," being the figure of the Saviour; and this made a full set.

"Persons who could afford it, gave the set, others a smaller number, and a poor person offered the gift of one, with the figure of the Saint after whom the child was named, or to whom the child was dedicated, or was the patron saint of the good-natured donor."

Ben Jonson, in his "Bartholomew Fair," has a character saying: "And all this for the hope of a couple of Apostle Spoons, and a cup to eat caudle in." In the "Chaste Maid of Cheapside," by Middleton, "Gossip" inquires, "What has he given her? What is it, Gossip?" Whereto the answer of another "Gossip" is: "A faire high standing cup, and two great Apostle spoons—one of them gilt." Beaumont and Fletcher, likewise, in the "Noble Gentleman," say:

I'll be a Gossip. Bewford,
I have an odd apostle spoon.

In choosing the apostle, where only one spoon is given, it is usual to take the one whose anniversary comes nearest on the calendar to the christening day.

Domestic spoons of the XV Century seem to have had hexagonal stems ending in a plain knob or an acorn.

During the XVI Century the stem was a baluster shape, with a seal-headed top (No. 1); the bowl was pear-shaped, pointing towards the stem or handle; and all English spoons of that date and up to the Restoration were marked with the leopard's head, crowned, of London or the town marks of the local assay office in the inner part of the bowl.

In the middle part of the XVII Century the shape was altogether changed. The bowl was elongated into a regular ellipse, and strengthened in its construction by continuing the handle in a tongue, or "rat-tail," which ran down the back. Sometimes the handle had a flat shank cut straight off at the top (No. 2), but oftener the stem or handle became flat and broad at the extremity, which was divided by two clefts into three points, slightly turned

up (Nos. 3, 4, and 5); later in the century the outer points of the top were cut off or "slipped" (No. 6).

In the early part of the XVIII Century the bowl was more elongated and elliptical, and the extremity of the handle was quite round, turned up at the top, having a high, sharp ridge down the middle. Later the bowl became more pointed, or egg-shaped, the top of the handle was turned down instead of up, whilst the tongue, or rat-tail, which extended down the back, was shortened into a drop (No. 9).

This is the well-known plain spoon of common use from 1760 or 1765 till 1800, and is called by the trade the "Old English" pattern. The fiddle-headed pattern, in which a sharp, angular shoulder was introduced on either side of the stem, just above the bowl, and also near the end of the handle, came into vogue in the early part of the present century, and still seems popular.

Monkey-spoons, "used for liquor, and so called from the figure of a monkey carved on the handle," were much used in colonial days. They had a circular and very shallow bowl. In an account of the funeral of Philip Livingston,¹ 1749, we read: "As usual there was the spiced wine, and each of the eight bearers was given a pair of gloves, a monkey spoon, and a mourning ring." This custom probably originated in Holland.

Tea-spoons follow the fashion of larger spoons, but are not often found before the middle years of the XVIII Century, although small spoons were known in Europe long before tea, or were used in eating honey, sugar, and fruits preserved in sugar. Sweetmeats were favorite dainties in former days.

Tea-caddies were supplied with scoops (Nos. 173, 174, etc.), and with strainers or mote-skimmers. The latter were small spoons with pierced bowl and long, pointed handle, used for straining the tea and clearing the spout of the tea-pot (Nos. 213, 214, 215).

"Medicine" spoons, with the support at the back of the handle, so that the bowl is level while the fluid is poured, are to be found (Nos. 127, 128).

The "galley-slave" spoon (No. 207) is named by Thackeray, who describes it in the "Roundabout Papers":² "I copied the little

¹ "Harper's Mag.," March, 1881.

² "Cornhill Mag.," 1860.

galley slave who is made to figure in the initial letters of this paper, from a quaint old spoon which we purchased in a curiosity shop in the Hague. It is one of the gift spoons so common in Holland. Along the stem of the spoon are written the words: 'Anno 1609. Bin ick aldus ghekleat gheghaen (In the year 1609 I went thus clad)."

Spoons are constantly mentioned by authors. Even the stern sage of Chelsea writes in "Sartor Resartus":

Lieschen was his right arm, and spoon, and necessary of life.

In the time of Elizabeth the great ruff was worn. This prevented a person from eating with any degree of comfort. One royal lady used a spoon with "a handle two feet long when eating her soup."

In the annexed catalogue, where a piece is stated to be "hall marked," the date can be arrived at correctly from the marks and date letters of the various goldsmiths' guilds; but where a date is simply scratched or engraved on, it is not always a trustworthy guide as to age. These are described as "dated."

J. H. BUCK.

In the preparation of this article, the following works have been consulted and drawn from:

THE SPOON: PRIMITIVE, EGYPTIAN, ROMAN, MEDIÆVAL AND MODERN, by Habbakuk O. Westman.

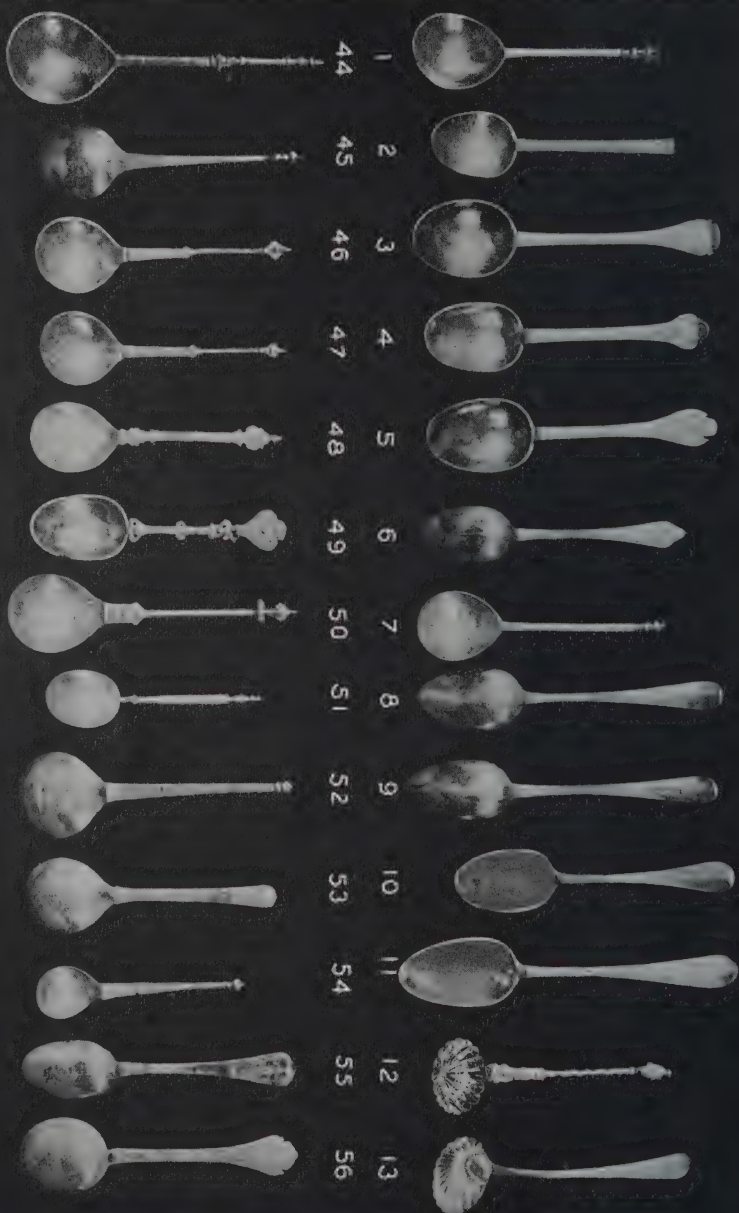
A HISTORY OF DOMESTIC MANNERS AND SENTIMENTS IN ENGLAND DURING THE MIDDLE AGES. Thomas Wright.

THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS. Wilkinson.

EGYPTIAN ARCHÆOLOGY. Maspero.

OLD PLATE. J. H. Buck.

M.F.A.



CASE I. PLATE I.

CATALOGUE



COLLECTION OF SPOONS MADE BY MRS. S. P. AVERY,
1867-1890, AND PRESENTED BY HER TO THE
METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, 1897.

CASE I.

Plates 1, 2, 3, representing Nos. 1 to 90 inclusive.

ENGLISH.

		Dated.	Hall Marked.
1	Spoon, seal top, Dorset mark in bowl . .	1616 . .	
2	" cut " " " " . .	1671 . .	
3	" cleft " Exeter " " " . .	1682 . .	
4	" " " London	. .	1683
5	" " "	1701 . .	
6	" slipped top, rat-tail . . . London	. .	1712
7	" seal " "	. .	1735
8	Table Spoon "	. .	1777
9	" " "	. .	1782
10	" " "	. .	1787

IRISH.

Hall
Marked.

- 11 Table Spoon, engraved crest at
top of handle Dublin . . . 1778
- 12 Sugar Sifter, statuette of S. Peter
at top of handle London . . . 1868
- 13 Sugar Spoon, shell bowl, plain
handle " late XVIII Century
- 14 Tea Spoon, fiddle pattern, handle
richly chased with figures . . . " . . . 1836
- 15 Coffee Spoon, plain London . . . XIX Century

FRENCH.

- 16 Sugar Sifter c. 1780
- 17 " " gilt, chased handle XVIII Century
- 18 " " " " " early XIX Century
- 19 " " plain handle c. 1820
- 20 " " chased handle c. 1840
- 21 " " " " c. 1840
- 22 Butter Knife, plain XVIII Century
- 23 Tea Caddy Scoop, gilt, shell bowl, chased
handle XIX "
- 24 Tea Caddy Scoop, gilt, shell bowl, chased
handle " "

RUSSIAN.

- 25 Spoon, gilt, round handle, back of bowl engraved . . . 1887
- 26 Spoon, gilt, double eagle, crowned, at top of
round handle XIX Century
- 27 Spoon, niello back, round handle, gilt " "
- 28 " double eagle, crowned, at top of round
handle, engraved bowl " "

TURKISH.

- 29 Spoon, applied filigree top of handle XIX Century
- 30 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "



M. F. A.

DUTCH.

- 31 Spoon (Ice Cream), engraved handle XIX Century
 32 Ladle, " " " "
 33 Sugar Sifter, plain handle, square bowl " "
 34 " " " " round bowl " "
 35 " Spoon, handle and bowl pierced " "
 36 " Sifter, plain handle " "
 37 " " engraved handle " "
 38 " " " " " "
 39 " " " " oval bowl " "
 40 " " plain " " " " "
 41 " " chased shell pattern, square bowl . " "
 42 " Spoon, pierced bowl, engraved handle . . " "
 43 " Sifter, " " " " . . " "

GERMAN AND DUTCH SPOONS.

XVII, XVIII, and XIX Centuries.

- 44 Baluster Top Spoon, engraved stem and bowl, XVIII Century
 45 Spoon, ornamental knob, flat stem " "
 46 " " " twisted and chased
 stem " "
 47 Spoon, ornamental knob, twisted and chased
 stem " "
 48 Spoon, ornamental handle, mask above and
 below " "
 49 Spoon, ornamental handle, mask and figure " "
 50 " " knob, inscription engraved
 on handle " "
 51 Baluster Top Spoon, chased handle " "
 52 Ornamental knob, flat stem, peacock engraved
 on back of bowl " "
 53 Flat handle, cleft top, coat of arms engraved on back of bowl,
 dated 1683.
 54 Ornamental knob, flat handle, engraved.
 55 Slipt top, rat-tail, figure of death engraved on handle, dated
 1750.

- 56 Cleft top, round bowl, dated 1764.
- 57 Cut top, repoussé handle, rat-tail, back of bowl engraved.
- 58 Slipt top, chased handle, rat-tail, gilt.
- 59 Chased handle, rat-tail, gilt.
- 60 Enriched handle, gilt.
- 61 Rat-tail, gilt, slipt top, coin dated 1541 in bowl, and 1535 on handle, inscription engraved on stem.
- 62 Engraved floral pattern, back of bowl and handle. XIX Century
- 63 Gilt knob at top of handle, engraved stem, dated 1614.
- 64 Gilt twisted stem, knob at top of handle, engraved back of bowl.
- 65 Gilt twisted stem, plain bowl.
- 66 Ornamental handle and knob, engraved arms dated 1699 on back of bowl.
- 67 Similar Spoon, engraved tulip in bowl, dated 1689.
- 68 Emblem of AESCULAPIUS engraved on back of bowl, rat-tail.
- 69 Handle in form of a hoof, round bowl.
- 70 Claw handle, gilt, with engraved crest, dated 1752, rat-tail.
- 71 Spade bowl, rat-tail.
- 72 Ornamental handle, curved plain bowl.
- 73 Engraved flower in bowl, twisted handle.
- 74 "Marriage" spoon, arms on back of bowl, curved handle, acorn knob.
- 75 Shield Top Spoon, Griffin, twisted and plain handle.
- 76 " " " " Lion gilt, ornamental handle.
- 77 " " " " plain handle.
- 78 " " " " twisted and chased handle.
- 79 Bear, gilt, holding scroll, with engraved crest at top of handle.
- 80 Round handle, of chased open-work parcel gilt, twin doves at top of handle, back of bowl engraved.
- 81 Similar Spoon, plain.
- 82 " " " " filigree handle, dated 1799.
- 83 " " " " " rat-tail, stem and bowl gilt.
- 84 " " " " " " " "
- 85 Medicine Spoon, seal topped, engraved on back of bowl.
- 86 Souvenir Tea Spoon, heads of Blucher and Wellington, dated 1815.
- 87 Tea Spoon, handle engraved with cornucopia and flowers.





- 88 Coffee Spoon, engraved, dated 1780.
 89 " " flat handle of open filigree work.
 90 " " handle with beaded edge, gilt.

CASE II.

Plates 4, 5, 6, representing Nos. 91 to 172 inclusive.

APOSTLE SPOONS—GERMAN AND DUTCH.

XVI, XVII, and XVIII Centuries.

- 91 Apostle Spoon (metal), S. Simon, gilt XVI Century
 92 " " " S. Andrew, gilt XVI Century
 93 Virgin Spoon, figure of the Blessed Virgin at top of handle.
 94 Apostle Spoon, small, gilt, S. Matthew.
 95 " " S. Paul.
 96 " " S. Simon.
 97 " " S. Matthew.
 98 Evangelist Spoon, S. Luke supported by two cherubs, knotted handle.
 99 Evangelist Spoon, S. Mark.
 100 Master Spoon, figure of our Saviour at top of handle.
 101 Apostle Spoon, S. Bartholomew.
 102 " " S. James the Great.
 103 " " S. John, gilt figure.
 104 " " S. Matthew.
 105 " " S. Peter, enriched handle.
 106 " " S. Simon, arms engraved back of bowl, dated 1618.
 107 " " S. Bartholomew.

NORWEGIAN SPOONS—XVIII Century.

- 108 Spoon, parcel gilt, engraved HMS back of bowl, twisted stem, acanthus knob.
 109 Spoon, similar, BVM on stem, figure engraved in bowl.

- 110 Spoon, similar, bowl engraved with cross, the knob quadrangular, with leaves and loose rings.
- 111 " " engraved bowl.
- 112 " " IHS in bowl.
- 113 Liturgical Spoon, used in the administration of the communion of the Greek Church, twisted stem, engraved bowl. Russian (?).
- 114 Similar to 108, engraved bowl.
- 115 Small Spoon, coin with S. Andrew in bowl, dated 1695. Italian. (?)
- 116 " " filigree handle, medal of Sacred Heart in bowl. "

GERMAN AND DUTCH, ETC.

- 117 Spoon and Knife, ivory handle studded with silver XVIII Century
- 118 Spoon and Fork, figure below and at top of handle, engraved bowl XVIII Century
- 119 Folding Spoon, handle chased and gilt . . . XVIII Century
- 120 Spoon and Fork, with prongs inserted in the back of bowl of spoon, head of goat at top of handle.
- 121 Spoon and Fork, figure of bird at top of handle.
- 122 " " " engraved arms back of bowl, dated 1702.
- 123 Folding double spoon, plain.
- 124 " Spoon, niello handle, parcel gilt, cleft top XVIII Century
- 125 Folding Spoon, niello handle, parcel gilt, in case of the period.
- 126 Spoon of white metal (late Roman), with curved attachment of bowl to handle. The handle ends in a sharp point, and was used to pick snails out of their shells. From the Charvet collection of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Paris.

The design and inscription in niello bear plainly the characters A E L L I A N E V I V . Faint traces of two additional letters can be discerned. These were evidently A S, and the inscription read *Aelliane vivas*. If, as is most probable, the inscription is Christian, it is to be interpreted " Mayst thou, O Aelianus, have life [eternal]." It is barely possible that the inscription is not Christian, in which case *vivas* would mean " enjoy life " in the broad sense.



CASE 2. PLATE 4.



- 127 Medicine Spoon, chased handle, in
case of the period, with balance
support on the back; rat-tail . . . German, XVIII Century
- 128 Similar Spoon German, XVIII Century
- 129 Spoon Case, leather tooled, gilt, German.
- 130 Spoon and Fork Case, leather tooled,
gilt, with painted oval panel, "Cu-
pid Feasting" French, XVIII Century
- 131 Portable Leather Case, fleur de lis decoration, containing spoon,
fork, knife, etc., with single handle for each to screw in.
French, XVIII Century. Handle has seal top, with en-
graved arms.
- 132 Wooden Folding Spoon, carved figure at top.
- 133 Horn Spoon, mounted in metal,
gilt, carved handle German, XVIII Century
- 134 Horn Spoon, metal handle, en-
graved, round top German, XVIII Century
- 135 Spoon, metal bowl gilt, carved
ivory handle, ending in figure
of a boy Italian (?), XVIII Century
- 136 Wooden Spoon, metal handle, en-
graved, straight top Norwegian, XVIII Century
- 137 Wooden Spoon, metal handle,
figure Apostle S. Matthew at
top, gilt Norwegian, XVIII Century
- 138 Wooden Spoon, metal handle,
figure Apostle S. Paul at top,
gilt Norwegian, XVIII Century
- 139 Wooden Spoon, metal handle, acorn top.
- 140 Crystal bowl, agate handle, metal
mounts French (?), XVIII Century
- 141 Crystal handle in three cut beads,
metal bowl and mounts gilt . French (?), XVIII Century
- 142 Shell bowl, metal mounts gilt,
agate top, ivory and enam-
eled handle German (?), XVIII Century
- 143 Shell bowl, metal mounts . . . German (?), XVIII Century

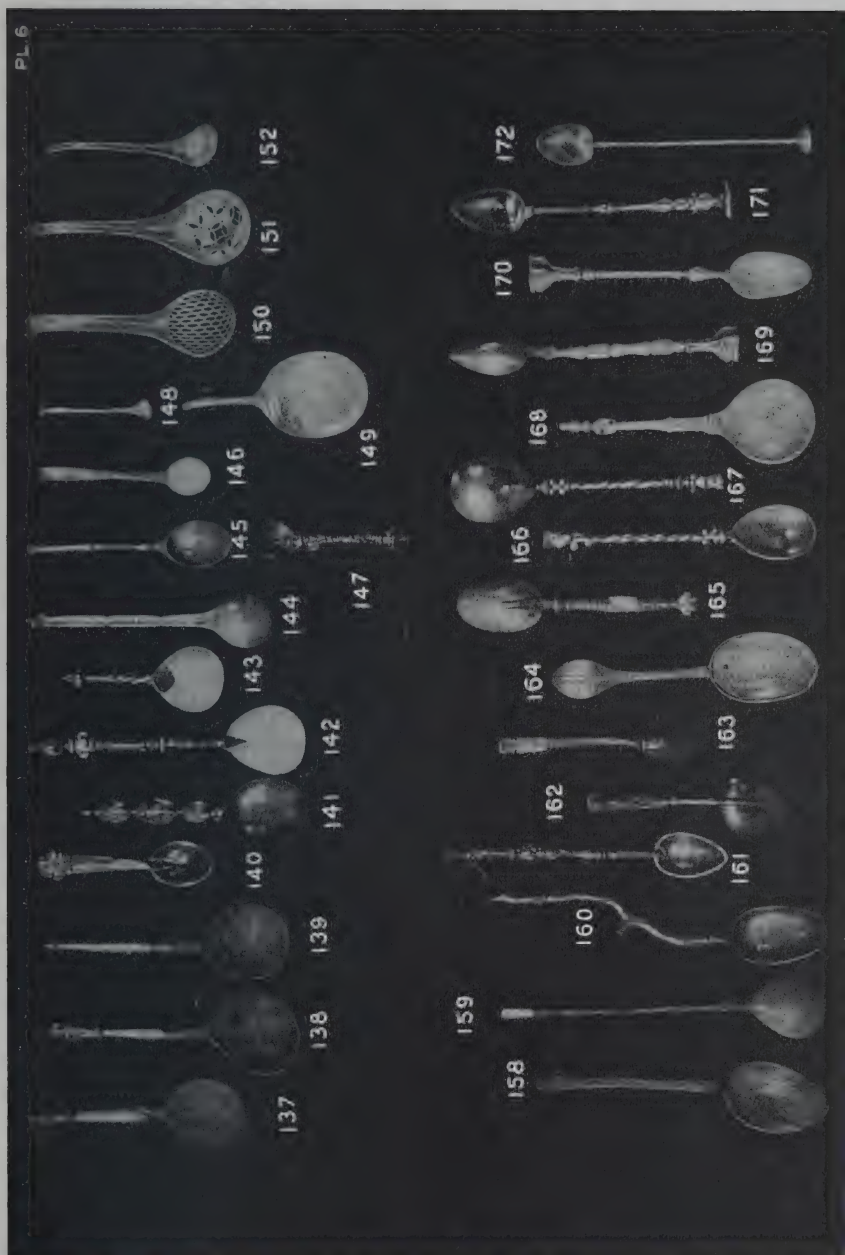
JAPANESE SPOONS, VARIOUS DATES.

(Comparatively Modern.)

- 144 Spoon, white metal, back of handle hollowed and decorated.
- 145 Spoon, bronze, ladle bowl, handle bamboo shape.
- 146 Spoon, white metal, curved handle.
- 147 Spoon, iron, richly modeled and cast, leaf bowl.
- 148 Spoon, small, white metal; for snuff-takers.
- 149 Spoon or Ladle, white metal, short, curved handle.
- 150 Sifter, white metal, pierced bowl, curved handle.
- 151 " " " " " " "
- 152 Scoop, white metal, curved handle.

VARIOUS SPOONS.

- 153 Spoon, enameled over copper, Turkish or Persian.
- 154 Tortoise-shell bowl, ivory and coral
 handle, carved Italian, XVIII Century
- 155 Tortoise-shell bowl, ivory and am-
 ber handle, metal mounts, gilt XVIII Century
- 156 Horn bowl, coral and mother-of-
 pearl handle, gilt XVIII Century
- 157 Horn bowl, coral and metal handle in niello.
- 158 White Horn Spoon, engraved back of bowl.
- 159 Horn bowl, coral, mother-of-pearl and metal handle, gilt.
- 160 Metal bowl, handle a branch of red coral with metal mounts.
- 161 Spoon with chased handle, silver
 gilt, coral bust of female at top . French (?), XVII Century
- 162 Silver Gilt Spoon with agate handle,
 rat-tail German (?), XVII Century
- 163 Green stone or jade bowl, silver handle.
- 164 Mother-of-pearl bowl, chased silver leaf handle.
- 165 Folding Spoon and Fork, mother-of-pearl and silver.
- 166 Spoon, enameled, mask at end of
 twisted handle German, XVII Century
- 167 Spoon, enameled, mask at end of
 twisted handle German, XVII Century



CASE 2. PLATE 6.

- 168 Spoon, enameled, chased flat handle, enameled arms at top, German, dated 1566.
 169 French Eau Sucrée Spoon, gilt, XIX Century, enriched handle and top.
 170 French Eau Sucrée Spoon, gilt, XIX Century, enriched handle and top.
 171 French Eau Sucrée Spoon, gilt, XIX Century, enriched handle and top.
 172 French Eau Sucrée Spoon, gilt, XIX Century, enriched twisted handle and top.

CASE III.

Plates 7, 8, 9, representing Nos. 173 to 298 inclusive.

ENGLISH TEA CADDY SPOONS.—XIX Century.

- 173 Silver Spoon, shell scoop.
 174 “ “ scollop scoop.
 175 “ “ gilt leaf, wire handle.
 176 “ “ leaf and scollop handle.
 177 “ “ square scoop.
 178 “ “ double shell.
 179 “ “ square fluted.
 180 “ “ plain bowl and handle.
 181 “ “ pierced in bowl.
 182 “ “ shell bowl, chased handle.
 183 “ “ spade bowl engraved, ivory handle.
 184 “ “ scoop “ “ “
 185 “ “ shell pattern bowl, gilt.
 186 “ “ chased handle and bowl, gilt.
 187 “ “ vine leaf chased with grapes, wire handle.
 188 “ “ plain circular bowl.
 189 English Mustard Spoon, engraved handle.
 190 “ Tea Caddy Spoon, shell bowl, ivory handle.
 191 “ “ “ “ “
 192 “ Salt Spoon, fluted bowl.

- 193 English Salt Spoon, spade bowl.
 194 " Double Spoon, for measuring.
 195 " Marrow Spoon, plain.
 196 " " " gilt.
 197 " " " " curved.

SWEDISH SPOONS.—XVIII Century.

- 198 Spoon, knop end of leaves, twisted stem.
 199 " flat, shell top, twisted stem.
 200 " small Cupid at top of handle.
 201 " long handle, with flat rose at top.
 202 " " " with rose and leaves at top.
 203 " " " figure at top of twisted handle.
 204 " " " baluster top, coin bowl.
 205 " twisted stem, " " " "

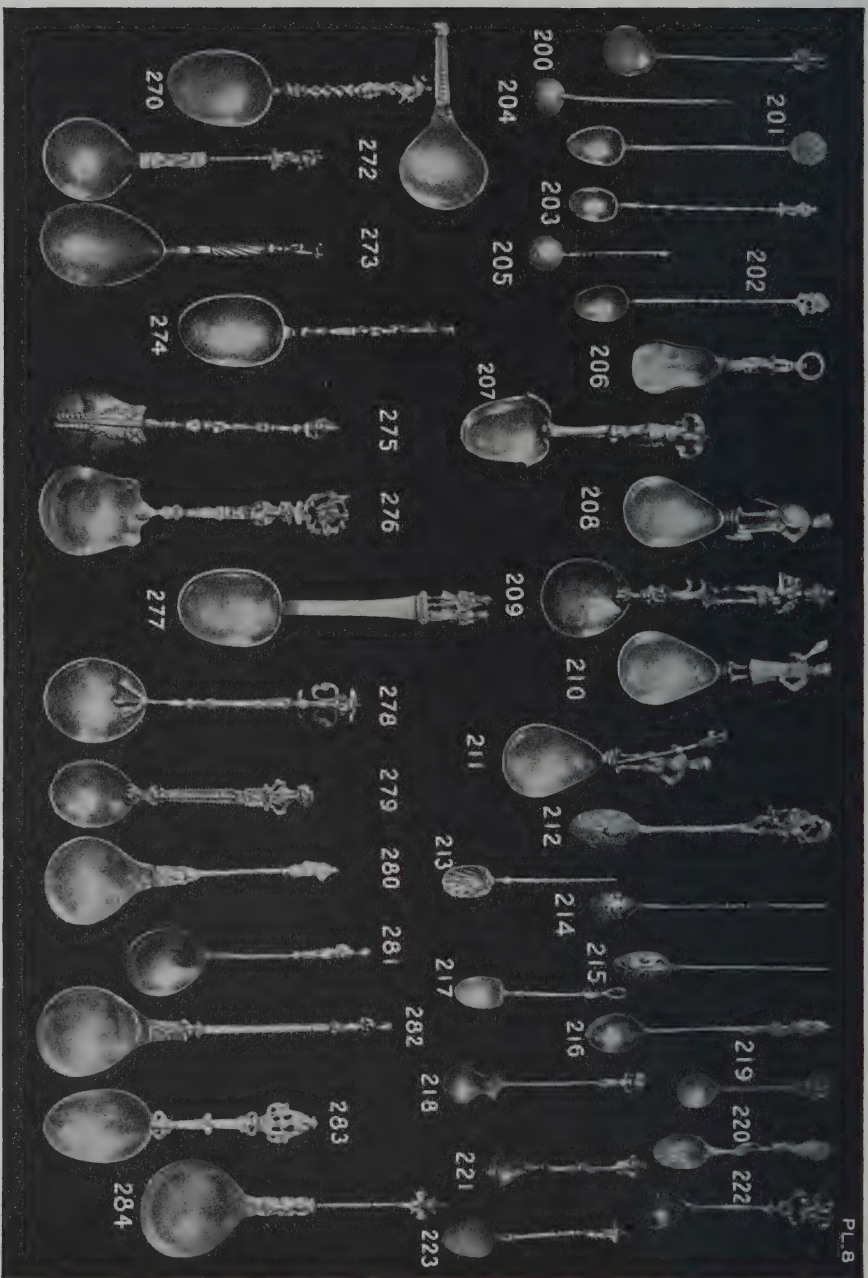
GERMAN AND DUTCH.—XVII and XVIII Centuries.

- 206 Spoon, spade bowl, gilt, mermaid handle ending in ring.
 207 " galley-slave handle, described by Thackeray in the
 "Cornhill Magazine," 1860 ("Roundabout Papers").
 208 Spoon, figure of "Warrior" handle.
 209 " " " "Amazon" handle, gilt.
 210 " figure with Mace handle.
 211 " " of "Warrior" handle.
 212 Tea Strainer Spoon, chased handle and bowl, parcel gilt.

ENGLISH.—XVIII and XIX Centuries.

- 213 Tea Strainer Spoon ("Mote Skimmer"), pointed stem.
 214 " " " "gilt ("Mote Skimmer"), twisted and
 pointed stem.
 215 Tea Strainer Spoon ("Mote Skimmer"), plain and pointed stem.
 216 " " " chased handle, parcel gilt.
 217 Tea Spoon, twisted handle, shell bowl.





CASE 3. PLATE 8.

GERMAN AND DUTCH.—XVIII and XIX Centuries.

- 218 Salt Spoon, figure bearing nut at top of handle.
- 219 " " mask with open work at top of scroll handle.
- 220 " " leaf pattern handle, shell bowl.
- 221 Mustard Spoon, ornamental handle, masked knob.
- 222 Salt Spoon, cavalier at top of handle.
- 223 " " figure at top of handle, spade bowl.
- 224 " " mask at top of handle.
- 225 " " shell bowl, figure at top of handle.
- 226 " " ornament at top of handle.
- 227 " " long, twisted handle, figure at top.

MODERN DUTCH.—XVIII and XIX Centuries.

- 228 } Scoops, Tea Caddy, Salt and Mustard Spoons.
- to }
- 255 }

DUTCH.—XVII and XVIII Centuries.

- 256 Spoon, ship in full sail at top of handle, knotted stem.
- 257 " fishing boat at top of handle, dated 1858.
- 258 " man and spinning-wheel at top of handle, knotted stem.
- 259 " spearman, gilt, at top of handle, twisted and chased stem.
- 260 " man and gun at top of handle, twisted and chased stem.
- 261 " figure at top of handle, dated 1737.
- 262 " baker, basket, and loaves of bread at top, dated 1785 (knotted stem).
- 263 " carpenter and kit of tools at top of handle.
- 264 " husbandman with spade at top of handle, gilt, fluted stem.
- 265 " man with adze at top of handle, twisted and chased stem.
- 266 " Venus unadorned at top of handle, twisted and chased stem.
- 267 " "Charity" at top of handle, flat and chased stem.

- 268 Spoon, woman, child, and anchor at top, knotted and chased handle.
 269 " woman, bird, and anchor at top, knotted and chased handle, dated 1767.
 270 Similar Spoon, twisted and chased handle, dated 1779.

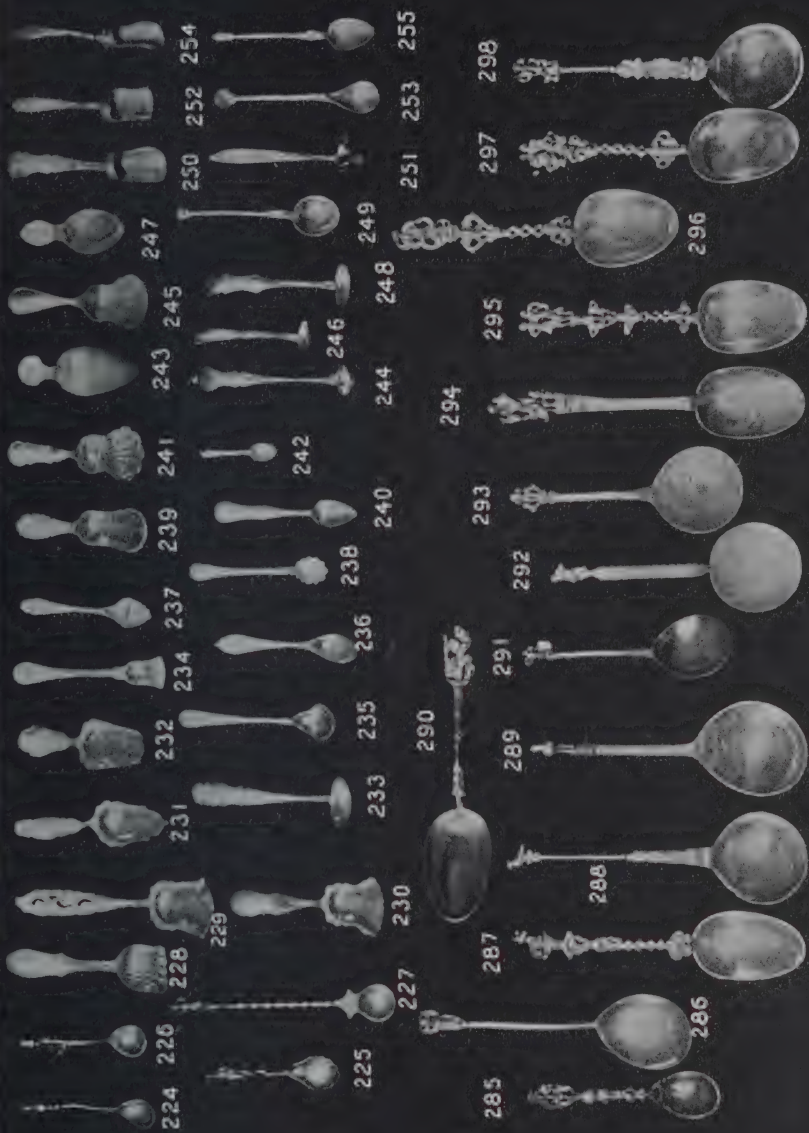
SWEDISH SPOONS.— XVIII Century.

- 271 Spoon, female figure at top of handle, twisted and chased stem, gilt.
 272 " woman and child at top of handle, twisted and chased stem, gilt.
 273 " hand holding two hearts at top, gilt, twisted stem.
 274 " mask at top, decorated and gilt.
 275 " mask at top, gilt, rich chased handle and rat-tail.
 276 " highly ornamented handle ending in pierced wreath, inclosing bird.

GERMAN AND DUTCH SPOONS.

XVII and XVIII Centuries.

- 277 Spoon, figure of King William and Queen Mary, dated 1689.
 278 " chased handle with claw holding bowl,
 gilt Augsburg, XVII Century
 279 " similar, gilt XVIII Century
 280 " figure of high priest at top of twisted and chased handle.
 281 " figure of woman at top of handle, plain bowl, gilt.
 282 " similar, enriched handle, engraved.
 283 " ornamental handle, pierced knob inclosing figure of
 " Charity."
 284 " mask with wings at top of twisted handle.
 285 " small, richly ornamented handle, gilt, mask below.
 286 " plain handle, figure with head-dress at top, Norwegian (?).
 287 " knotted handle, deer couched at top.
 288 " twisted handle, bird at top.
 289 " flat handle, bird at top.



- 290 Spoon, chased handle, group "Charity" (?) at top.
- 291 " plain handle, figure holding shield at top, gilt.
- 292 " flat handle, notched, small figure at top, suspension
hook and ring back of handle.
- 293 " plain handle, bust at top, engraved bowl.
- 294 " flat handle, group of figures "Charity" (?) at top, en-
graved bowl.
- 295 " knotted handle, two figures at top.
- 296 " knotted handle, figure of "Hope" at top, dated 1790.
- 297 " knotted handle, two figures at top.
- 298 " enriched and twisted handle, huntsman and dog at top,
dated 1607, gilt.
- 299 " Old English, perforated bowl.
- 300 " German, chased and ornamented handle, XVIII Century

This collection of spoons was gathered from a multitude of sources. Many were purchased from the various National sections of the Universal exhibitions of Paris, 1867, 1878, 1889, and of Vienna, 1873; from the bric-à-brac shops at London, Chester, Liverpool, Paris, Lille, Rouen, Blois, Brussels, Antwerp, Amsterdam, Hague, Harlem, Berlin, Frankfort, Nuremberg, Dusseldorf, Prague, etc., etc.; and from the auction sales of private collections in different cities in Europe, such as those of Lord Londesborough, Earl of Craven, F. W. Fairholt, H. G. Bohn, P. Eudel, M. Charvet and others.



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The Collection of spoons made



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